

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MILLOM

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1949.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

K.J. Thomson	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.M. Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.
J. Hankey	Assoc.M.Inst.H.E., A.M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I., M.R.I.P.H.H. Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.
J.H. Dawson	M.R.San.I. Additional Sanitary Inspector.
Mrs. M. Hockaday	Medical Officer's Clerk for Rural District Council and County work. Resigned 31st March, 1949.
C. Newton	A.R.San.I. Clerk to Sanitary Inspector.
Miss. B. Jenkinson	Clerk to Sanitary Inspector.
G. Hebdon	General Assistant to Sanitary Inspector.
Miss. J. Gibson	Medical Officer's Clerk for Rural District Council and County work. Appointed 28th March, 1949.

Health Department,
52a, Lapstone Road,
Millom.

August, 1950.

To the Chairman & Members of the
Rural District Council of Millom.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as your Medical Officer
of Health for the year 1949.

The population of the area, as estimated by the Registrar
General, was 12,670, showing a decrease of 90 compared with
1948. This decrease was most unexpected in view of the
development in Seascale and I doubt if it was a true reflec-
tion of the position. It must be remembered, however, that
the figure of 12,670 is only an estimate on the part of the
Registrar General.

The Birth Rate of 13.9 was the same as for 1948 and
compared favourably with the rate of 16.7 for England and
Wales.

The Death Rate of 12.9 was higher than last year (11.9)
and compared with 11.7 for the Country as a whole.

It is pleasing to report a marked drop in the Infantile
Mortality Rate (i.e. the number of deaths of infants under
one year per 1000 live births). In 1948 the figure was
49.5, while in 1949 the rate was 25 as against 32 for England
and Wales. Indeed, the figure of 25 was a new low record
for the Millom R.D. area, the previous 'best' being 34 in
1946.

As in previous years, Heart and Circulatory Diseases
were the chief causes of death, accounting for 35% of all
deaths. Cancer accounted for 16% of the total deaths.
These figures were below the average for the rest of the
Country.

There were no epidemics in the area during the year,
consequently the total notifications of infectious diseases
remained low.

Two cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)

and one of Polio-encephalitis occurred. The latter died within a few days of the onset of illness.

The Housing problem still gave cause for anxiety and indeed became more acute during 1949. Owing to difficulties and delays in obtaining a final settlement in the purchase of land, no houses were completed in the Settle Street and Salthouse Road sites.

As was pointed out in the 1948 report, there have also been an increasing number of applicants for new houses from families living in substandard homes, and this further complicated the position. At the time of writing this report, however, good progress has been made in the erection of houses on above sites.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued interest and co-operation, and express my appreciation to all members of the staff for their loyal help and support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

K.J. THOMSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres	...	90,911
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	...	12,670
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1949) according to Rate Books	...	3,763
Rateable Value	...	£59,608
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	£219

There was practically no unemployment during the year, only some 34 names being on the Unemployed Register, and these being mainly unemployable owing to physical or medical disability.

The chief industries of the area remained as in the previous year, viz:

- Iron and Steel Manufacture
- Iron Ore mining
- Agriculture
- Leather Manufacture
- Children's Clothing Factory
- Plastic Goods Factory
- Nylon Factory.

In addition, considerable numbers were employed at Eskmeals Gun Range and some 200 men were still employed (chiefly labouring) at the Sellafield Atomic Energy Research Station, and in the building operations at Seascale.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT.

<u>BIRTHS:-</u>				Male	Female	Total
<u>Live Births</u>	-	Legitimate	...	110	110	220
		Illegitimate	...	11	9	20
				—	—	—
		Total	...	121	119	240
				—	—	—
Birth Rate per 1000 of population			...	18.9		
<u>Still Births</u>	-	Legitimate	...	4	2	6
		Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Rate per 1000 total births			...	24.4		
<u>DEATHS:-</u>						
Deaths (all ages)			...	79	93	172
Death Rate per 1000 of population			...	12.9		
Deaths from Puerperal causes			...	Nil		
Deaths from other Maternal causes			...	1		
Maternal Death Rate per 1000 births (live and still births)			...	4		
<u>Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-</u>						
All Infants per 1000 live births			...	25		
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births			...	27.3		
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births			...	Nil		
<u>Deaths from:-</u>						
Cancer (all ages)			...	27		
Measles (all ages)			...	Nil		
Whooping Cough			...	Nil		
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			...	Nil		

Table showing the Vital Statistics for England and Wales as
a whole and certain Groups in the County of Cumberland.

1949

	Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
England and Wales.	16.7	11.7	32
Administrative County of Cumberland.	18.5	12.8	34
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington & Whitehaven).	18.8	13.4	42
Rural Districts of Cumberland.	18.2	12.4	28
Rural District of MILLOM.	18.9	12.8	25

DETAILS OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE IN WEEKS.					AGE IN MONTHS.					Total Deaths.
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total under 1 month	1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Congenital Malformations & Debility.	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Generalised Polyneuritis (Pink Disease).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Birth Injury.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals.	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	6



Infantile Deaths.

From the preceding table it will be noted that of the 6 deaths occurring in infants under 1 year, 3 died within the first week of life, and 2 died in hospital. It was pointed out in the 1948 report that in recent years a higher proportion of infant deaths was due to congenital defects over which, presumably, we have no control. In 1949, the proportion of such deaths was 33% of the total.

Comment has already been made on the very favourable Infantile Mortality Rate of 25, and for comparison purposes the following table, giving rates for the past 12 years, is of interest. It must be remembered, however, that in a small area such as Millom Rural District, with its relatively small number of births, variations in the infantile rate must be expected.

Year.	Population.	<u>Infantile Mortality Rate</u>			
		England and Wales.	MILLOM.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from Congenital causes, etc.
1938	11,400	52.8	38.7	6	1
1939	11,320	50.6	50	9	8
1940	12,180	56.8	79.8	15	2
1941	12,930	60.0	61.9	13	3
1942	13,490	50.6	35.7	8	2
1943		49.1	51.4	11	2
1944	12,180	45.4	40.8	10	1
1945	11,860	46.0	51.8	11	2
1946	11,760	42.9	34.04	8	2
1947	11,930	41.4	49.4	13	6
1948	12,760	34	49.6	12	6
1949	12,670	32	25	6	2

Maternal Mortality.

The one recorded maternal death from other causes was certified as death under anaesthesia during operation for ectopic gestation. This one death, which was only indirectly due to pregnancy, gave a Maternal Mortality Rate of 4 per 1000 births (live and still) and compares with 0.98 for England and Wales.

It is the first maternal death since 1941.

Deaths from all causes.

The total deaths from all causes showed an increase of 20 over the 1948 figure, giving a Death Rate of 12.9 as compared with 11.9 in 1948.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System were responsible for 60 deaths, equal to 35% of total deaths, while Cancer accounted for 27 deaths, equalling 16% of the total. These percentages are a little lower than for 1948.

Respiratory diseases, excluding Tuberculosis, were responsible for 10 deaths, being 2 less than 1948.

It will be noted that deaths due to Violent Causes, including Road Accidents and Suicides, increased to 11, as compared with 4 in the previous year.

The remaining figures show little variation as compared with 1948.

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR 1949.

All causes.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal fever.	-	-	-
3. Scarlet fever.	-	-	-
4. Whooping cough.	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria.	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.	-	3	3
7. Other forms of tuberculosis.	1	-	1
8. Syphilitic diseases.	-	-	-
9. Influenza.	1	1	2
10. Measles.	-	-	-
11. Ac: poliomyelitis & polio-encephalitis.	1	-	1
12. Ac: inf: encephalitis.	-	-	-
13. Cancer of buc: cav: & oesoph (M) uterus (F).	-	2	2
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum.	4	4	8
15. Cancer of breast.	-	5	5
16. Cancer of all other sites.	6	6	12
17. Diabetes.	1	-	1
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	13	11	24
19. Heart diseases.	16	16	32
20. Other diseases of circulatory system.	2	2	4
21. Bronchitis.	3	2	5
22. Pneumonia.	2	3	5
23. Other respiratory diseases.	-	-	-
24. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years.	-	-	-
26. Appendicitis.	1	-	1
27. Other digestive diseases.	1	3	4
28. Nephritis.	-	1	1
29. Puerperal & post-abortion: sepsis.	-	-	-
30. Other maternal causes.	-	1	1
31. Premature birth.	-	-	-
32. Con: mal: birth inj: infant: dis:	1	2	3
33. Suicide.	1	1	2
34. Road traffic accidents.	2	-	2
35. Other violent causes.	5	2	7
36. All other causes.	18	28	46
Totals.	79	93	172

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Services.

The Public Health Laboratory Service under the direction of Dr. J. Steven Faulds at the Cumberland Infirmary, carried out all the necessary serological and bacteriological examinations, including the examination of milk and water samples.

In addition some water samples were examined by Mr. Stock, County Analyst, Darlington.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Service remained the responsibility of the County Council under Section 27 of the National Health Act, 1946. An ambulance is based at Millom, but in the case of infectious diseases, the ambulance is supplied by the appropriate Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Nursing in the Home.

The County Council is entirely responsible for all nursing services in the homes, including Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives and Home Helps.

There are 6 District Nurse-Midwives in the Millom Rural District area, and 1 Health Visitor, the latter having Millom as her headquarters.

Home Helps have been rather difficult to obtain, but there are now 2 available in the area.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The only County Council Treatment Centre in the area is at 80, Lapstone Road, Millom. Clinics are held as follows:-

School Clinic.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.	9.30 - 12 noon.
Diphtheria		
Immunisation.	" " "	2 - 3 p.m.
Maternity and		
Child Welfare.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.	9.30 - 12 noon.
Tuberculosis.	" " "	2 - 4 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The report of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Hankey, covers all the sanitary work, including drainage and sewerage, and will be found at the end of this report.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Leith Clark, the Water Engineer, for the following full report on the water supplies of the area.

- (1) Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory.

	(a) In quality	(b) In quantity
Millom Town Supply (incl: Whicham)	Good	Good
/ The Green (Jan-June)	Not very good	Satisfactory
Bootle	Satisfactory	Generally satisfactory
Northern Area:-		
≠ Devoke	Not entirely satisfactory	Satisfactory
Wastwater	Very good	Satisfactory
/ This supply incorporated in Millom supply from June onwards.		
≠ Chlorination on this supply re-introduced during August 1949 and continuous since then.		

- (2) Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water, and, where treatment is installed, of the water going into supply. If so, how many and the results obtained: the results of any chemical analyses.

During the year 28 bacteriological examinations were made.

	No. of samples	No. negative in 100 ml.	No. positive in 50 ml.	% negative in 100 ml.
Millom				
Untreated	2	1	1	50%
Treated	4	4	-	100%
Green	1	-	-	-
Bootle	4	3	1	75%
Devoke	14	7	6	50%
Wastwater	3	3	-	100%

During the year two chemical analyses were made.

1. Bootle supply - Middleton Place.
2. Devoke supply - Intake.

	<u>Parts per 100,000</u>	
	No.1	No.2
Chlorine as chlorides	2.5000	0.9000
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.0859	≡
Ammonia	0.0013	0.0030
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0090	0.0120
Oxygen absorption	(0.1592	
	(0.118 15 mins.
	(0.254 4 hrs.
Injurious metals	None	None
Total solid matter dried @ 100°C.	16.0000	4.7
Suspended matter	≡	1.2
pH value	7.0	6.6
Temporary hardness	3.6	0.4
Permanent hardness	1.7	2.0
Colour of sample - Hazen scale	16	≡
Appearance in 2 ft. tube	Clear & bright	Colourless but with some suspended matter
Odour when heated to 50°C.	None	≡

(≡ no report)

- No.1. Microscopical Examination. Large deposit consisting of earthy matter, vegetable, debris, fungus growths and micro-organisms, including diatoms.

Observations. The chemical analysis affords no evidence of the presence of nitrogenous constituents associated with sewage, or drainage derived from a sewage-contaminated source, and the bacteriological tests give no indication of any pollution of this nature.

There is, however, some degree of contamination by matters of surface origin, and if this defect can be remedied, no objection could be taken to the use of the supply for human consumption.

- No.2. Observations. Chemically this appears to be a satisfactory water, except for a rather high value for oxygen absorbed from permanganate. This may be due to organic matter or traces of certain inorganic substances which also reduce permanganates, such as ferrous salts and sulphides.

- (3) Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analyses.

Although the Millom water supply is treated with Silicate of Soda to inhibit plumb-solvency, the practise of restricting lead piping for all cold water services has been continued.

- (4) Action in respect of any form of contamination.

During the year, gross contamination occurred only on Devoke supply, this was found to be due to carcasses of sheep near the stream, and these were removed and buried, after which the areas affected were heavily chlorinated with Chloride of Lime.

Particulars of supplies.

<u>Supply.</u>	<u>Parishes supplied.</u>
Millom	Millom: Millom Without: Whicham.
Bootle	Bootle.
Northern Area:-	
Devoke	Drigg & Carleton: Muncaster: Irton with Santon.
Wastwater	Seascale.

- (5) Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public mains (a) direct to the houses.

	Total		Supplied direct		Not supplied	
	Popu- lation	No. of houses	Popu- lation	No. of houses	Popu- lation	No. of houses
Millom	9,006	2,497	8,346	2,336	660	161
Bootle	869	205	818	193	51	12
Northern Area	2,528	678	1,822	499	706	179
Eskdale	390	116	nil	nil	390	116
Waberthwaite	234	88	nil	nil	234	88
Ulpha	191	65	nil	nil	191	65
	13,218	3,649	10,986	3,028	2,232	621

OBSERVATIONS.Millom Supply.

During the twelve months the Lanthwaite Filter Station has worked very satisfactorily.

The level of the water in Baystone Bank Reservoir dropped to 3'0" below T.W.L. during June and pumping from Whicham Pumping Station was commenced. This was continued until July 21st when heavy rain occurred, filling the Reservoir again.

Bootle.

Throughout the year this supply was satisfactory.

Due to reduction in demand throughout the district, pressure remained satisfactory without the use of boosting plant.

Northern Area.Devoke.

The quality of the water from Devoke deteriorated during July due to carcasses of sheep lying near the water course. Appropriate action in respect of any form of contamination was taken, and since August the quality of supply has been further safe-guarded by the re-introduction of chlorination.

Wastwater.

The quality of Wastwater supply remained good throughout the year, and is additionally safe-guarded by continuous chlorination. Due to the expansion of Seascale, some difficulty has been experienced in meeting the peak demand of the district, so a scheme has been put in hand for relaying the Seascale trunk main.

(Signed) J. Leith Clark.

As pointed out in the 1948 report, some form of treatment of a public water supply is advisable and indeed is strongly urged by the Ministry of Health. It will be noted, therefore, that the supplies at Drigg, Seascale and Muncaster are chlorinated, while Millom and Bootle supplies are both filtered and chlorinated.

SCHOOLS.

All the schools in the area were inspected at frequent intervals during the year and defects reported to the Education Authority for the necessary action.

At the time of writing this report, Hycemoor School, which in the 1948 report was stated to be the worst in the area, has undergone a transformation and is now one of the best,

The defects pointed out in 1948 regarding St. James' and Lapstone Road Schools, Millom, have been remedied. In the Lapstone Road Schools, however, improvements are still required to the sanitary blocks.

Conditions in Eskdale Low and High Schools were unchanged and until the valley has a public water supply, there is no possibility of improvement. Nevertheless, so long as care is exercised, there is little danger to health under the present arrangements.

There were no school closures on account of infectious diseases.

Nutrition of School Children.

The general condition of the children, as found at school medical inspections, was generally satisfactory although some 5% of those examined were classified as 'C' nutrition, i.e. below normal.

The following table reflects the position according to age groups:-

	A	B	C
Entrants	49	151	9
Intermediates	58	103	11
Leavers	58	51	5
Special Group - 13 year old	14	25	-
	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 330	<hr/> 25
Percentage 1949	34	61	5
" 1948	27	67	6
" 1947	29	68	3

The table below gives the number of children who received school dinners and milk on a check day in October, 1949.

	<u>No. on Roll</u>	<u>No. receiving dinners</u>	<u>No. receiving milk</u>
Haverigg Boys'	69	56	67
Haverigg Girls' & Infants'	106	60	80
Lapstone Road Boys'	275	181	230
Lapstone Road Girls'	273	171	233
Lapstone Road Infants'	217	123	193
St. James' R.C.	161	110	140
Thwaites	50	47	45
Muncaster	36	32	32
Waberthwaite	70	61	60
Silecroft	32	30	30
Bootle Captain Shaw's	61	44	52
Bootle Hycemoor	48	46	44
Eskdale High	21	15	13
Eskdale Low	35	27	30
Irton	17	16	--
Drigg C. of E.	54	--	47
Seascale C. of E.	58	--	54
Millom Grammar School	232	179	90

HOUSING.

Reference has already been made to the slow progress made in building operations during 1949.

During the year only 3 houses were completed, namely:-

Town Head, Haverigg	-	2	(4 bedroomed type)
Devonshire Road, Millom	-	1	(3 bedroomed type).

After prolonged negotiations and delays, the layout for 172 houses in the Settle Street and Salthouse Road sites was approved, and by the end of 1949 roads and sewers were completed for 66 of the houses.

Work was also commenced in September, 1949, in the Queen's Park extension plant whereby 36 houses will become available for Council tenants. These houses are being built by the North Eastern Housing Association.

By the end of December, 1949, the number of applicants for new houses had risen to 330, and the number of families rehoused by exchange or by Council houses becoming vacant, was 21.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

The following table shows the results of milk samples taken up to 30th September, 1949.

Designation	No. of samples taken	Satisfactory	Failed in		
			Coliform	Metholene Blue	Both
T.T.	35	20	2	8	5
Pasteurised	23	16	4	-	3
Accredited	25	20	1	3	1
Ungraded	142	99	6	27	10
			13	38	19
Totals	225	155		70	

In addition 170 samples were examined for presence of Tubercle Bacilli, all of which were negative.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, came into force on 1st October, 1949, and from this date the supervision of premises where milk is produced, became the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The District Council still remained responsible for the registration of premises and distributors, where these were not producers of milk. The number of such premises at the end of 1949 was 3.

SHELL FISH.

The Duddon Estuary Shell Fish Regulations, 1926, are still in force, and I recommend that they remain in force.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table on page 22 shows the number of cases notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

Of the 4 cases notified, one was admitted to hospital because of bad home conditions. All the cases were of a mild nature.

Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia.

Fourteen such cases occurred - 6 in the young age group 0 - 3 years, and 7 in the group 45 years to 65 years and over. The one death was in a woman of 79 years of age.

Erysipelas.

Of the 17 cases 2 were admitted to hospital because of the severity of the condition. The number notified in 1949 was nearly double that of 1948. There were no deaths.

Measles.

There was no outbreak of this disease in the area during 1949, but even so the figure of 3 notified cases was unexpectedly low. The 3 cases were of a mild nature and compared with 208 in 1948.

Whooping Cough.

A total of 23 cases was notified compared with 9 in 1948. There were no deaths.

There is no scheme of protective inoculation for Whooping Cough sponsored by the County Council (the responsible authority), but quite a number of children were inoculated by the private practitioners in the area. The protection afforded by such inoculations for Whooping Cough has not been proved to the same extent as in Diphtheria Immunisation.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

While there was a widespread epidemic of this disease in England and Wales, only 3 cases occurred in the Millom Rural area.

The first case was that of a man aged 25 years who took ill on July 23rd and died on July 26th of respiratory paralysis. The diagnosis of Polio-encephalitis was confirmed after death. Three weeks prior to taking ill, this patient had been in the South of England in an area where the disease was prevalent, and he was probably infected at that time.

The second case occurred in a school girl aged 13 years, who was admitted to the Isolation Hospital as a suspect on 5th October, 1949. Confirmation of the diagnosis of Polio-myelitis was received on the 8th October. This patient developed extensive paralysis of limbs and is in fact still in hospital.

The third case, a school girl contact of the above case, was admitted to hospital on the 10th October with slight weakness of the left leg muscles. She eventually developed paralysis of the left leg and arm and spent over nine months in hospital. The girl still requires to wear a caliper support for her leg.

It was not possible to trace the source of infection in the first of the school cases, but undoubtedly the second girl was infected from her school friend, and indeed it was during the period of isolation and observation as a contact that her early symptoms were noted.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

The only case occurred in an infant of six months whose illness was so severe that recovery seemed impossible. The diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically, and thanks to penicillin she completely recovered.

Diphtheria.

It is pleasing to report that no case of Diphtheria was notified during the year. There has not been a death from this disease since 1936.

Diphtheria Immunisation continues to be the responsibility of the County Council. During the year 222 children under 5 years of age and 56 school children received primary inoculations. In addition 352 children received 'booster' or reinforcing injections. The records show that of all children born since 1934, 68% who were under 5 years of age at the end of 1949 had been immunised, and practically 100% who

were between 5 and 15 years of age, had also been protected.

As an indication of the protection afforded by immunisation - first commenced in 1936 - the following table is of interest:-

Diphtheria Notifications in Millom R.D.

Year.	Number notified.	Admitted to hospital.	Deaths.
1934	17	17	1
1935	22	22	2
1936	19	19	1
1937	10	9	-
1938	14	14	-
1939	9	9	-
1940	3	3	-
1941	8	8	-
1942	6	6	-
1943	-	-	-
1944	8	8	-
1945	2	2	-
1946	10	10	-
1947	-	-	-
1948	1	1	-
1949	-	-	-

Notifications of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

Arranged according to age groups.

[illegible]

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives particulars of cases notified, and of the deaths during 1949:-

AGE.	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Non-Respiratory. respiratory.				Non-Respiratory. respiratory.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
15 - 25	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
25 - 35	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	4	-	-	-	3	1	-

No action was necessary under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or in respect of Tuberculosis among persons employed in the Milk trade.

The death rate of Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the Millom Rural District works out at 0.24 per 1000 of the population, compared with 0.40 for England and Wales.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year was:-

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	30	23	53
Non-pulmonary	6	8	14

This shows an increase of 5 over the 1948 figures.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.Part 1 of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Reg. (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspect- ions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	88	60	10	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	17	23	3	-	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	34	24	4	-	3
Total.		144	107	17	-	

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2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	--- Referred--- To H.M. By H.M. Inspec- tor (5) (6)	
Wants of cleanliness (S.1)	4	6	7	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	-	-	-	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	1	1	-	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	3	1	-	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	9	4	4	-	9
(a) insufficient	10	3	3	-	10
(b) unsuitable or defective	11	-	-	1	11
(c) not separate for sexes	12	-	-	-	12
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
TOTAL	60	17	16	2	60

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SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1949.

To Dr. K.J. Thomson,
Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my 14th Annual Report of the work carried out by this Department for the year ending 31st December, 1949.

Fair progress can again be reported and the routine work carried out has been concentrated on the repair, maintenance, and improvements to existing dwellings. From the details set out herein you will note that the general inspections and improvements effected are still being maintained at as high a standard as that given in previous reports.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Houses - Public Health Acts	281
Houses - Housing Acts	249
New Buildings - Inspections	401
Complaints Investigated	230
Factories Act	107
Infectious Disease Cases	6
Food & Drugs Act	173
Rats & Mice Act	34
Petroleum Acts	100
Shops Acts	80
Interviews with Owners, etc.	314
Revisits to Property Under Notice	366
Bakehouses	64
Fried Fish Shops	58
Public Abattoir	372
Butcher's Shops	62
Ice Cream Premises	70
Dairies; Cowsheds & Milkshops	241
Milk Samples - Graded Milk	87
do. Ungraded Milk	145
Houses Disinfected	9
Houses Disinfested	3
Cinemas & Public Halls	58
Licensed Premises	43
Sewage Disposal Works	70
Samples - Water Supplies	2
Cafes & Restaurants	43
Miscellaneous	61

Samples Sewage Effluent	1
Schools	36
Camping Sites	17
Interviews - Housing Tenancies	117

Informal Notices served - P.H.A.	85
- do - H.A.	54
Statutory Notices served - P.H.A.	2

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Dwelling Houses.

Repaired or made fit	128
Provided with Damp Proof Course	25
Roofs Repaired	106
Floors repaired, ventilated etc.	104
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	297
Windows repaired, made to open etc.	121
Sash cords renewed	80
Food Stores provided, repaired etc.	21
Hand rails provided to Stairs	12
Stairs repaired	12
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	14
Skirting Boards provided or repaired	105
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	75
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	68
Chimneys or Chimney Stacks repaired	32
New sinks provided and fixed	44
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	35
Water supply provided inside houses	6
Water supply repaired or renewed	23
Wash coppers repaired or provided	10
Hot and cold water services provided	23
Copper firesets repaired or renewed	1
Baths provided/renewed	34
Lavatory basins provided/renewed	48
External walls pointed	26
Ovens repaired or renewed	16
External walls cemented	25
Eaves Gutters & R.W.P. renewed	41
Dangerous walls repaired	19
Yards and Passaged paved and drained	15
Yard paving repaired	36
<u>Drains, Water Closets and Ashes Accommodation:-</u>	
Obstructed drains cleansed	16
Obstructed W.C.'s cleansed	12
Yard gullies provided and connected to drains	59
Vent Pipes provided/renewed	33
Drains repaired or reconstructed	48

Drains tested	47
Inspection Chambers provided	48
Inspection chamber covers renewed	6
W.C. Basins provided/renewed	70
W.C. Cisterns repaired or renewed	66
Septic Tanks provided	10
Closet Structures repaired	51
Ashpits Abolished	4
Dustbins provided	257
<u>Other Nuisances:</u>	
Animals improperly kept	.2
Rats and Mice	12
Accumulation of refuse	9

(1) Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year:

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 530
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 896
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 & 1932 249
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 249
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation -
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 154

(2) Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal actions by the Local Authority or their Officers 128

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year.(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs -

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners 3

(b) By Local Authority

in default of owners -

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 2

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners 1

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners -

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11, and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made -

(a) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders -

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made -

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit -

(4) Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a)	(1) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year	12
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	19
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	88
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5

(contd.)

(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	11
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	45
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	-
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	-

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The delivery of the second Dennis Refuse Vehicle was made during the year. This has greatly facilitated this service, particularly in the rural parts of the area. The increasing number of new houses which have recently been erected throughout the area, has added considerably to the work of the Department, and in the very near future the personnel now employed will have to be increased.

Dustbins disposed of by the Department during the year total 225.

<u>Millom</u>	Bins emptied	129,412
	Pits	147
<u>Millom Without</u>	Bins	12,736
	Pits	723
<u>Whicham</u>	Bins	4,672
	Pits	18
<u>Bootle</u>	Bins	7,739
	Pits	3
<u>Waberthwaite</u>	Bins	3,585
<u>Muncaster</u>	Bins	7,193
	Pits	1
<u>Drigg</u>	Bins	7,284
<u>Seascale</u>	Bins	17,712
	Pits	7
<u>Eskdale</u>	Bins	3,673
		1
<u>Irton-with-Santon</u>	Bins	2,712
<u>Ulpha</u>	Bins	881
	Pits	5

The following are particulars of the loads removed:-

	Loads	Weight Tons. Cwts.	
Dennis	904	2,358	1
Karrier No.1.	463	911	0
Karrier No.2.	514	1,027	11

SALVAGE.

The collection of waste material has been fully maintained and through the efforts of the employees in the department, the undermentioned material has been collected and disposed of:-

	Tons. Cwts. Qrs. Stns.			
Baled tins	12	8	-	-
Rags	1	1	1	-
Black Scrap	8	2	3	-
Sacking		4	-	-
Waste Paper	53	7	1	-
	75	3	1	-
Total - 1948	84	16	2	-

Total revenue 1948 - £385. 17. 10.
 " " 1949 - £388. 7. 6.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

241 inspections have been made under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1936. The work under this order was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on 1st October, 1949.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

I have no change to report on the slaughtering arrangements at the Central Abattoir, Nelson Street, Millom. The premises during the year have been maintained in a very satisfactory condition. All inspections are made in accordance with the instructions laid down by the Ministry of Health.

The following is a summary of the inspections made, together with the result of the examination of the carcasses:-

Particulars	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves
Number killed (if known).	311	169	3921	646	12
Number inspected.	311	169	3921	508	12
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:-</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	5	9	13	1	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	136	90	96	2	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	45.34%	58.58%	2.78%	0.59%	33.33%
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	3	8	-	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	31	60	-	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	10.93%	40.23%	-	0.59%	8.33%

Remarks on Meat Condemned.

(1) Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

(a) Whole Carcasses.

5 Cattle.
9 Cows.
13 Sheep.
1 Pig.
3 Calves.

(b) Portions or Organs of Carcasses.

206 Bovine Livers.
 15 Bovine Livers (portions).
 35 Bovine Udders.
 1 Bovine Heart.
 1 Bovine Offal.
 10 Portions of Beef.
 92 Sheep Livers.
 7 Sheep Plucks.
 3 Sheep Heads.
 4 Portions of Mutton.
 1 Pig Fat.

Weight: 11,009 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.(2) Tuberculosis only.(a) Whole Carcasses.

3 Cattle Carcasses.
 8 Cow Carcasses.
 1 Calf Carcase.
 1 Pig Carcase.

(b) Portions or Organs of Carcasses.

83 Bovine Lungs.
 18 Bovine Livers.
 30 Bovine Heads and Tongues.
 7 Bovine Fats.
 2 Bovine Skirts.
 4 Bovine Offal.
 2 Bovine Tripe.
 5 Bovine Udders.
 3 Portions of Beef.
 2 Pig Head and Tongue.

Weight: 9,053 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned during 1949	-	20,063 lbs.
" " " " " 1948	-	14,359 lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

173 inspections were made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. As a result of these inspections the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

4 tins Whalemeat.
 11 tins Pilchards.
 7 tins Dutch Mussels.

11 tins Beans.
 3 tins Beans in Tomato.
 11 tins Carrots.

(Contd.)

11 tins Sardines.	30 tins Garden Peas.
5 tins Grade II Salmon.	12 tins Mixed Vegetables.
2 tins Crayfish.	1 tin Tomatoes.
5 tins Crab Paste.	11 jars Pickles.
8 stone Codfish.	7 lbs. Dried Parsley.
5 stone Haddock.	7 lbs. Dehydrated Cabbage.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ stone Skate.	6 tins Apple Purée.
5 stone Hake.	50 tins Fruit (various).
5 doz. Fish Cakes.	8 lbs. Oranges.
18 tins Corned Beef.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Candied Peel.
27 lbs. Corned Beef.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Mixed Spice.
3 tins Stewed Steak.	8 tins Soup.
4 tins Beef Loaf.	6 tins Marmalade.
9 tins Veal Loaf.	7 tins Jam.
6 tins Danish Pork.	27 lbs. Salad Cream.
1 tin Pork Sausage.	28 lbs. Sugar.
6 tins Ham Loaf.	32 packets Cornflakes.
8 tins Brawn.	84 lbs. Slabcake.
5 tins Chopped Pork.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Sandwich Cake.
82 lbs. Beef Sausage.	76 lbs. Rolled Oats.
4 tins Meat Paste.	14 lbs. Oatmeal.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Butter.	48 doz. Irish Eggs.
56 lbs. Cooking Fat.	122 tins Evaporated Milk.
39 packets Salt.	12 Geese (99 lbs.).
12 doz. 26 oz. bottles Sauce.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Orange Squash.
24 doz. 7 oz. " "	2 doz. Grapefruit Squash.
2 - 7 oz. bottles Sauce.	1 doz. Lemon and Barley.
4 packets dried Egg.	2 doz. Lemon Squash.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following are particulars of samples taken under the above Act in the area covered by the Millom Rural District Council, by the officers of the County Council, during the year:-

MILK.

Total number of samples taken - 10

Originals - 10

Reference - 0

Appeals - 0

Results.

8 samples were of genuine quality:

1 was of genuine quality but below standard in

non-fatty solids:

- 1 was below standard in Fat. A repeat sample was subsequently taken and was of genuine quality.

OTHER SAMPLES.

11 other samples have been taken as follows. All were of genuine quality.

- 2 samples of Rum
- 2 samples of Ice Cream
- 2 samples of Malt Vinegar
- 1 sample of Iced Lollies
- 1 sample of a Pastry Mixture
- 1 sample of Christmas Pudding
- 1 sample of Beef Suet
- 1 sample of Halibut Oil capsules.

There have been no prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act, in this area during the year.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

A total of 24 premises were registered for sale and storage of ice cream while 3 were registered for manufacture and sale of the commodity. These premises were inspected regularly during the year.

PETROLEUM SPIRIT REGULATIONS.

4 new applications were received for licence to store petroleum spirit. In each case the licence was granted. The total number of licences renewed during the year was 32.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

11 Short Hopper type of W.C.s have been replaced by wash-down pedestal W.C.s.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.MILLOM.

A blockage occurred on the 15" sewer in Moor Road, Millom. This necessitated the laying of 25 yards of sewer and the construction of a new manhole.

Relaying of 22 yards of 9" sewer and 45 yards of 6" sewer, and the provision of two new manholes, was carried out in Back Main Street, Haverigg.

Continual complaints having been received regarding a blockage on the main 9" sewer at Steel Green, the trouble was investigated and found to be due to subsidence. 8 yards of this sewer were relayed, and there has been no further trouble.

A subsidence occurred in Back Market Street, Millom. An investigation was made and it was found that the subsidence was not due to the sewer but to defective house drains. These have since been relayed.

56 yards of 12" sewer were also relayed in King Street, Millom.

During the year a subsidence occurred on the 18" main trunk outfall sewer on the Foreshore at Haverigg. This sewer deals with the whole of the properties on the North side of Haverigg. The subsidence resulted in a blockage of the sewer, and for a short time caused great inconvenience owing to back watering of all subsidiary sewers and house drains of premises within the near vicinity. As it was impossible, owing to weather conditions, to release this sewer, a temporary diversion was made by the installation of a new outfall and this will be used until such time as the original outfall can be put into operation again. From investigations made to date, I am of the opinion that it will be necessary to relay a good portion of the sewer.

BOOTLE.

7 houses have been converted to the water carriage system and the connection made on to the Council's new sewer which has recently been installed.

Disposal Works.

These Works have operated satisfactorily throughout the year, the only minor repairs to which attention had to be given being the valves on one pump and the renewal of the wiring on the electrical circuits.

Some trouble has been experienced, however, through flooding of the adjoining land due entirely to inattention given to the clearing of the ditches lower down. By reason of this flooding it has been found impossible on occasion to examine the effluent discharged from the outlet pipe.

DRIGG.

Plans are being prepared for the conversion of the existing sanitary accommodation at 7 houses in this Parish, and the provision of one small sewage plant to deal with sanitation, drainage etc., from each of the houses. The Scheme at the moment is in its preliminary stages.

SEASCALE.

Extension of the main sewer for the Parish of Seascale, which was reported on in last year's report, has now been completed, and has been linked up with the existing sewers and is still being further extended to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Works Housing Scheme which is now in course of construction.

Repairs to the brickwork of the trunk main sewer had to be carried out during the year. 5 houses have been converted to the water carriage system and connections made to the new sewer which has recently been installed.

The following private works of sewage disposal schemes by the provision of septic tanks, new drainage arrangements and conversion from earth closets to the water carriage system have been carried out.

Parish of	Millom Without	5
"	" Muncaster	1
"	" Drigg	3
"	" Irton with Santon	1
"	" Eskdale	2

SCHOOLS.

Periodical inspections have been made of the various school in the area. Improvements have been carried out to some of these schools and the necessary improvements which have long been outstanding at the Hycemoor School, Bootle, have now been completed.

CAMPING SITES.

Periodical visits and inspections are made to the Camping Sites at Silecroft and Saltcoats, Holmrook. As stressed in previous reports, there is need for improvement on the Brickfield Site, Silocroft. It is hoped that the scheme now under discussion by the Council for the purchase and reconstruction of this site, materialises in the very near future, as I am of the opinion that the only way in which the standard of improvement can be maintained, is by coming under the direct control of the Local Authority.

The Camping Site at Saltcoats was again maintained in satisfactory order throughout the year.

GENERAL.

I have to report that Mr. Colin Newton from my Department has been successful in passing the examination for Sanitary Inspector, held by the Royal Sanitary Institute in April, 1949. Since he qualified he has been of great assistance to me, particularly on the Health Department side.

I beg to offer my sincere thanks to the members of the Council and yourself for the assistance which has been given during the past year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. Hankey.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
52a, Lapstone Road,
Millom.

March, 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Millom.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the instructions of the
Ministry of Health, I submit my Annual Report on the
Port of Millom for the year 1949.

The Port has not been used in any way for a
number of years, and, as reported previously, has not
been fit for use. It was in fact, closed officially
on 5th November, 1949.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

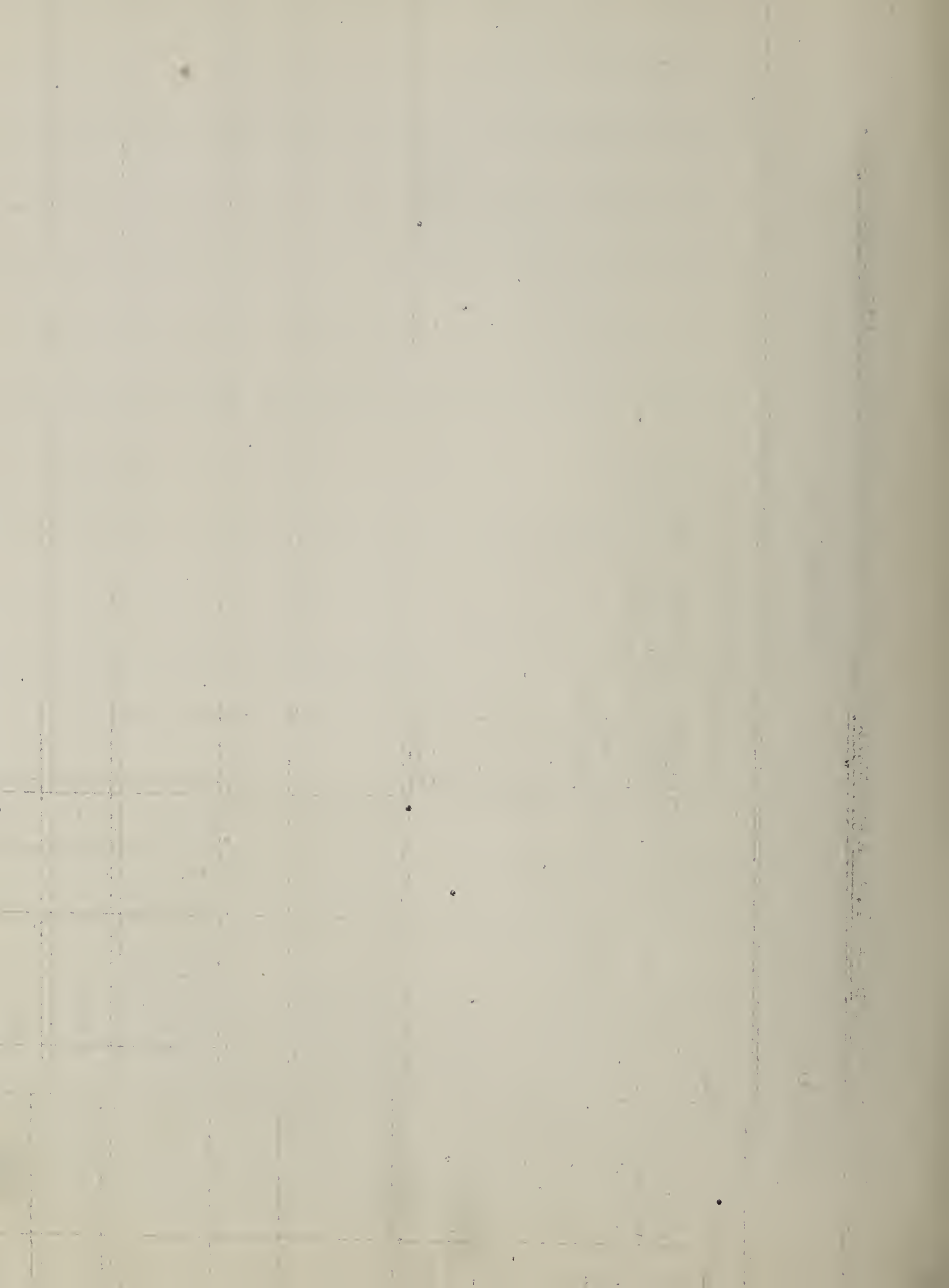
K.J. THOMSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

1. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port during the Year.

TABLE A.

	Num- ber.	Ton- nage.	Number inspected		Number reported to be defective.	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied.	Number of vessels on which defects were found & reported to Min- istry of Transport Surveyors.	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.				
Foreign (Steamers Motor (Sailing (Fishing	Nil Nil Nil Nil							
Total Foreign	Nil							
Coastwise (Steamers Motor (Sailing (Fishing	Nil Nil Nil Nil							
Total Coastwise	Nil							
Total Foreign & Coastwise	Nil							



11. Character of Trade of Port.

The Port was not used during the whole of 1949 for any purpose whatsoever.

111. Water Supply.

1. The supply is from the Millom Town Supply, which is a filtered water of high quality.

2. There are three hydrants on the Pier.

3. There are no water boats.

1V. Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1945.

1. When the Port was used the Customs Officer got the Declaration of Health signed by the Masters of the Ships.

2. Boarding of the vessels on arrival was done by the Customs Officer and he informed the Health Department of all arrivals.

3. The Customs Officer notified the Health Department of any inward vessels requiring attention.

4. The Mooring Station is within the Dock. There are none outside.

5. There are no standing exemptions from the provisions on Article 14.

6. We have had no experience of the working of Article 16.

7. (a) There are no special premises for waiting rooms for medical examination, but the Customs office on the Pier could be used if required.

(b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships could be undertaken by the Health Department of this Authority.

(c) There is no provision for temporary accommodation of persons as required by the Regulations. This is not necessary as there has never been any Passenger Traffic.

(d) The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the treatment of Smallpox, and any case of Smallpox arising at the Port would be dealt with at the

Penrith Isolation Hospital or alternatively, at the Walker Gate Isolation Hospital, Newcastle.

The other infectious diseases are also the responsibility of the above Hospital Board, and would be treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ellerbeck, Workington, or the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Galemire, Cleator Moor.

(c) The ambulance transport would be provided by the Cumberland County Council as laid down in section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

(f) The supervision of contacts would be carried out by the Health Department of this Authority.

8. If necessary the bacteriological and pathological examination of rats would be done at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle.

9. Other bacteriological and pathological examinations would also be done at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle.

10. The treatment of Venereal Disease is now the responsibility of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Board. Information regarding the treatment centres which are at Whitehaven and Barrow-in-Furness, is available to sailors at the Customs Office of the Dock, and at the Health Department.

11. The Millom Rural District Council have a mortuary situated at Haverigg, Millom. The Local Authority would see to the proper internment of any dead.

V. Measures Against Rodents.

There is no evidence of rodents at this Port as no food is imported, and there are no warehouses.

VI. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

Vessels were regularly inspected by the Department when the Port was in use, and the necessary Notices were served.

VII. Food Inspection.

1. No food has ever been imported.

2. Shell Fish. There are Shell Fish beds within the jurisdiction of the Public Sanitary Authority and these are liable to pollution. The Duddon Estuary Shell Fish Regulations 1926 are still in force.

3. No food has been examined by the Bacteriologist and Analyst.
